The Missionary Herald

NEWSLETTER

UNITED CHURCH BOARD FOR WORLD MINISTRIES

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Annual Meeting held in West Newton, Massachusetts

The 155th Annual Meeting of the United Church Board for World Ministries was held at the Second Church, West Newton, Mass., November 9th-12th, 1964. The Rev. R. Cannon is the pastor.

The keynote address "The Mission Is God's" was delivered by Dr. Virgil A. Sly, executive chairman of the Division of World Mission of the United Christian Missionary Society (overseas arm of the Disciples of Christ). Dr. Eugene L. Smith, formerly head of Methodist overseas work and now U.S. Administrative Secretary for the World Council of Churches was another speaker. His address was "The Earthquakes of God."

A Resume of the Personnel Program 1963-1964

Since November, 1963 there have been thirty-eight appointments for regular term service, two of whom have withdrawn. Thirty-two short-term appointments were made, but twelve of these have withdrawn. Three persons were granted status as Approved Candidates. Thirty-one have been recognized as on Special Service, twelve of these being in the category of contributed service to UCBWM sponsored work.

Though the number of appointments in this program year have been fewer than last year, it may be significant that there has been a modest increase in regular term appointments. There are not only fewer short-term appointees but the withdrawal rate has been exceptionally high numerically, and even higher on a percentage basis as compared to last year. Some sister Boards have had similar experience and cooperative efforts will be made to probe for underlying factors.

The increase reflected in contributed service, especially if this is projected, suggests consideration of when such temporary undergirding reaches the point of greatest usefulness when such factors as introduction to work, efficiency, and ongoing continuity and stability of program are considered.

The general concern and commitment to joint action for mission will find expression in a joint recruitment program in this next school year on the part of a number of denominations. This means that our personnel secretaries will be working in smaller geographic areas and on a more intensive basis. We expect this approach to be appreciated by the campus Christian community as well as Placement Offices Plans are also being made for a cooperative recruitment effort for the more mature and experienced non-campus persons.

Interdenominational cooperation in the area of pre-field orientation seems to have been an experiential base out of which a cooperative program in pre-appointment activity is emerging. In many of the places where UCBWM people are at work our ecumenical commitment and involvement are finding expression in various new and renewed programs of field orientation which promise to serve as necessary supplements as well as correctives to the pre-field orientation programs.

Budgetary factors, of which we are all aware, will of course be reflected in the number of persons that can be appointed in 1965. There are modest reasons for hope that the intensified cultivation of the U.S. scene which has characterized the activity of the Personnel Department this year, and the planned cooperation in recruitment beginning this fall, combined with the increased accessability of the

information in our files by virtue of our now functioning keysort system, will bear an increased "harvest" in this next year and in the years ahead. Appointments voted in 1965 might, therefore, more closely approach the filling of approved openings and at the same time enable more careful selectivity on the part of the Personnel Committee.

A word of appreciation should be expressed to our missionaries, especially while they have been on furlough, for the stimulation and aid they have given in our recruitment program. The members of the Personnel Committee have invested long and conscientious hours and have been deeply aware of the privilege and responsibility which is theirs.

Herbert O. Muenstermann

Dr. Carleton's Busy Summer

During the past summer Dr. Alford Carleton, executive vice-president of the UCBWM, attended four meetings in Europe. These meetings typify the range of relationships of the Board in this age of broader horizons and ecumenical cooperation.

The first meeting, held at Tutzing, Bavaria, July 21st-24th, was the World Council Committee on the Secretariat for Religious Liberty. The membership present represented seven countries, both east and west of the Curtain, and Orthodox as well as Protestant. The principal concerns were those of surveying the present world situation as to the state of religious liberty, of furnishing the Observers representing the World Council and its member churches at the Vatican Council with authentic material in the field of religious liberty, and of anticipating actions which might follow the adoption of the Schema on religious liberty under consideration at Vatican II so that Catholic and World Council steps for the better realization of religious freedoms might be in step and, at times, in cooperation.

The second meeting was that of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the W.C.C., meeting also at Tutzing, July 27th-31st, 1964. There was much "housekeeping" to be done in the period between meetings of the Central Committee; the definite arrangements for the meeting of the Central Committee at Enugu, Eastern Nigeria, next January; and the beginning of more definite planning for the Conference on God, Man and Contemporary Society scheduled for 1966 and for the Fourth Assembly of the World Council of Churches, late in 1968 or early in 1969. The Executive Committee, sitting as Nominating Committee, also spent much time and care on the nomination of a new General Secretary of the W.C.C., for the consideration of the Central Committee at Enugu.

The Nineteenth Assembly of the World Presbyterian Alliance, at Frankfurt, Germany, August 3rd-13th was the third meeting. Although the Alliance holds no legislative authority, this august meeting of representatives of Reformed Churches from all over the world proved a valuable occasion for fellowship, for creative thinking, and for plans of ever-closer cooperation with other confessional groups. The Reformed Churches of West Germany went to great trouble and expense to assure a wealth of cultural and spiritual occasions beyond the routine meetings of the Assembly.

The fourth meeting, held in West Berlin, August 31st to September 4th, was that of the Committee of the Theological Education Fund, of the World Council of Churches. No other ecumenical enterprise has developed so swiftly, with such conspicuous attainment of genuine partnership between all churches involved, and with such eminent results in the raising of the numbers enrolled and the standards of work in theological institutions of Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Islands of the Sea.

Typical again of this age, Dr. Carleton returned to America, and then back to Europe between the third and fourth of these meetings, to take part in a very successful Conference of Overseas Personnel on Furlough, held at Ursinus College, Pa., August 26th-30th, 1964.

LIBRARY ITEMS

The Lady Skipper

The perennially popular missionary from Micronesia, the Rev. Eleanor Wilson appears again in the October issue of Yankee magazine. Marilyn Myers Slade has written a

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PARTNERSHIP IN MISSION

In the beginning was the mission from the West. Through its presence and its work the church came into being. It existed at first within the mission. The mission owned the property it used, hired and paid its workers, set the pattern of its life. The church grew, developing its own leadership and its sense of being one of the family of Christian communions in the oikumene. But for long generations the mission remained, increasingly distinct from the church but subsidizing it, providing it with resources in institutions and personnel. The mission tended to exercise a great deal of actual even if not explicit authority. It had money, experienced and forceful members and there was the habit of deferring to the apostolic succession of missionaries. (In some cases the mission and church were organizationally one from the beginning, but the fact of a Western missionary bloc within the church and the manner of its operation was not really very different from the situation where mission and church were formally distinct.)

Then there came a day when the conscience of the Western mission and the sense of selfhood in the younger church intersected, and both said, "Enough." This existence of a foreign mission intact on the soil of another church became an affront to the dignity of the local Christians, an ineffective and even harmful remnant of Western imperialism. And so integration happened, and mission was dissolved in the body of the church. Missionaries came, not as of right at the behest of the sending board, to occupy influential positions in the organization of a mission, but by invitation of the receiving church to become members and servants thereof. They were thought of as brother workers with and under their national colleagues. Projects and programs were initiated locally, by the church, and not in a board headquarters in the West nor in the closed councils of a mission body in the field. More and more the church expected financial grants from the related board to be made as a lump sum, to be distributed and used at its own discretion. Less and less did missionaries exercise any controls or even influence over the policy of the church, unless by a curious reversal of roles they became leaders of nationalist party and policy within the church itself, more native than natives.

Now although in one sense this was all done in the name of the unity of mission and church, our hindsight enables us to see that in fact it was often the completion of a separation which began when the church grew beyond the mission compound. Spiritually, the mission had withdrawn to board headquarters in North America, leaving the church alone to work out its destiny overseas (with the aid of some members who happened to hold foreign citizenship and who took long vacations abroad every five years or so. And, more important, with the aid of large foreign subsidies for a program considerably beyond the capacity of local Christians to sustain.) Initiative, planning, decision, operation - the function of the church; response, confirmation, acquiescence, subsidy - the function of the mission.

Such a position is quite impossible. The limits it places upon the potential stewardship of both mission and church are intolerable and cramping. The psychological strains it produces threaten the Christian graces. Last and least, but not negligibly, the effect of reducing the mission board to the role of collector and banker is ultimately disastrous in its effect upon the giving constituency in the West.

How, then, do we reunite mission and church which have been separated so paradoxically by the effects of a devolution and integration which was intended to unite them (and in a formal way actually did so)? It would appear that the way to do so is, equally paradoxically, to recognize and accept their distinctness. Having done so, accepting the fact that the Western church or mission board cannot simply dissolve and become invisible within the younger church, the way is clear to a true unity of partnership. Both the church in Asia, Africa, or Latin America and the related church in the West have their proper parts to play in the Christian mission in those regions. Indeed, they have a task to share in all regions. (There is no reason to limit the mission of the younger churches to traditional church fields. The contribution of those Christian communities to the West is large and growing.) Partnership is to be exercised in all the functions of mission: planning and initiation of program, stewardship and financial support, decision-making about mission operations, contribution of personnel, research and theological study.

In all this one must assume, no doubt, a certain priority of responsibility - a seniority in partnership so to speak - for the church in the area where the mission is conducted. It is as unthinkable that foreigners, even foreign fellow-Christians, should dominate or even take precedence in the mission of the church in Nigeria or Indonesia as in New York or Switzerland. But having recognized the native priority in mission, let us equally recognize that the foreigner's involvement must be responsible. That means taking responsibility for shared decisions about program, personnel, and finance in which he has been invited to participate. In such honestly recognized and shared responsibility we shall rediscover a larger measure of that unity of church and mission which recent years have, in some respects, seen eroded.

Lest all this be thought inappropriate coming from the mouth of a Western mission executive, let us hear from the pen of fifty Asian church leaders. "The new patterns of mission into which we must move," said the Madras Situation Conference last spring, "involve new decisions and action on the part of the leaders of church (in Asia), church boards and councils, and of mission agencies. These decisions will in most cases be taken together, but it must be recognized that in the context of fraternal relationships between churches East and West initiative for change can come either from the local church or from a supporting church."

This article is an excerpt of an address given by Dr. David M. Stowe, executive secretary of the Division of Foreign Missions, National Council of Churches, at the Fourteenth Annual Assembly of the Division.

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delightful article on "The Lady Skipper of the Last 'Morning Star'." The illustrations include a charming picture of Miss Wilson in her present home in Anahola, Hawaii.

Healing and the Pursuit of Pain — The Saturday Review is currently inviting contributions for Vellore Christian Medical College. Norman Cousins introduced the college and its work in an article on "Paul Brand and His Mission: Healing and the Pursuit of Pain at a Hospital in India" in the issue of the magazine for October 3, 1964. In past years Saturday Review readers in cooperation with the editors, have undertaken several significant projects - most recently medical and surgical treatment for a group of Polish ladies who were incapacitated as a result of guinea-pig surgical experimentation by Nazi doctors during the Second World War.

E U R O P E

All-Church Peace Conference — Dr. Reginald Helfferich, general secretary for the Division of World Service, attended the Second All-Church Peace Conference in Prague, Czechoslovakia, June 28th-July 3rd, 1964. Dr. Helfferich had also attended the first Conference in 1961.

According to Dr. Helfferich's report to the Board of Directors: "About one thousand people assembled, both official representatives and observers. The Second Conference differed from the first in that there were more people from the West than from the East. The delegates from China who had attended the last Conference were not present because they were not granted exit permits.

"The high spot of the Conference was when the Message to the Churches of the World was discussed and voted. There was one item in it which condemned the Western pulpit for its criticism of Communism and the East. Metropolitan Nikodim, vice-president of the Council and one of the great minds of Christendom today, stood up and said, 'We are brothers, East and West; for the sake of Christian love and understanding, I would move that we reconsider this last motion and remove the condemnation of our brothers in the West. It was put to a vote and there was an overwhelming response in favor of removing it, and everybody felt happy.

"There is a contact which is now open for us which had been closed for years and that is to supply literature to the theological seminaries or faculties in the countries behind the Iron Curtain. We'll call upon the Board to allow us to use some emergency grant to provide this literature in the future.

"The value of attending the All-Church Peace Conference was that it enabled us to meet scores of our own church pastors from behind the Iron Curtain. This fellowship is of invaluable worth.

"We are unable to help with money or materials but the Christian fellowship is a source of joy and strength to our brothers there. To know that they are not forgotten by us - to have the assurance that they are in our thoughts and prayers - this is the most valuable gift."

Pierce College Athens — October 18th was the long-awaited day for the dedication of the new campus of Pierce College. Dr. Rosemary Park, president of Barnard College, was the speaker. Several members of the UCBWM Board of Directors were present in their roles also as Trustees of the College.

The growing Athens airport has encroached upon the lovely Elleniko campus of the school, started there as recently as the 1930's. Indemnification from the Greek Government and substantial grants from the U. S. A. I. D. program have made possible beautiful relocation in the suburb of Aghia Paraskevi. The buildings for the academy will be ready for occupancy early in 1965. A building on the same campus for the new college level division is in the planning stage.

This school, started by the American Board, is now incorporated in the state of Colorado and has an independent Board of Trustees. The UCBWM continues to support five faculty members at Pierce.

Seawater Converter Unveiled in Greece — A revolutionary process of converting seawater into drinking water by using the sun's rays has been developed by Church World Service and specialists of Dupont and Carbro, Inc. of Wichita, Kansas. The dedication took place on October 11, 1964, on the island of Symi, Greece, of the first

commercial Solar Sea Water Conversion Plant, in the presence of officers of the World Council of Churches, Greek government officials, and clergy of the Greek Orthodox Church. Mr. Newell Steward, Interim Director of Church World Service in Greece, was present and represented the United Church Board for World Ministries.

A specially developed plastic film, "Tedlar," covers a series of shallow tanks of seawater which, when heated, operates on the principle of the tea-kettle. The steam on the film's surface condenses and runs off into troughs which convey the potable water to an underground storage tank. Production, now at 6,000 gallons a day, is expected to increase to 7,500, more than tripling the supply of water now available, according to the consulting engineer who directed the construction of the plant.

The United Church Board for World Ministries is providing an expert in agriculture, as well as Mr. Steward himself, to develop best possible ways of using the fresh water in farm and dairy programs.

Conference of European Churches

The Rev. Robbins Strong, secretray for program development and area secretary for Europe, recently attended the constituency assembly of the Conference of European Churches as a representative of the National Council of Churches, U.S.A. The meeting was attended by some two hundred church leaders, Protestant and Orthodox, from both eastern and western Europe. The theme of the Conference was "Living Together as Continents and Generations."

Since delegates from East Germany are not allowed to travel to NATO countries on their own passports the meeting was held on a Danish ship, the M.S. Bornholm, cruising off the Danish coast. The East German church leaders boarded from Malmo in Sweden.

This was the fourth in a series of meetings of European church leaders from both East and West. A constitution was adopted which established the Conference of European Churches as an independent body similar to the East Asia Christian Conference and the All Africa Church Conferences. The presidium is made up of: Archbishop Alexy of the Russian Orthodox Church; Dr. E. Emmen, General Secretary of the Netherlands Reformed Church; Bishop Leslie Hunter, Church of England; Metropolitan Justin, Rumanian Orthodox Church; Archbishop Joan Kiivit, Estonian Lutheran Church; Bishop Hanns Lilje, Germany; and Bishop Ferdinand Sigg, the Methodist Church. Dr. Glen G. Williams of Wales, a secretary of the World Council of Churches, is executive secretary of the new Conference.

LATIN AMERICA

Cowboys for Shipment of Heifers to Peru

The Rev. Loring D. Chase, a member of the Board of Directors of the UCBWM and Mr. Stanley K. Nygren, a layman from Hebron, Conn., were UCBWM representatives who accompanied a planeload of Heifer Project cattle to Yarinacocha, Peru, the staging area for the Summer Institute of Linguistic's Operation Peru. This organization is a Christian endeavor specializing in literacy and public education.

The Institute has been distributing cattle to Peru Indian tribes' people, and are convinced of its virtue. Up until now the Indians have followed a "slash-and-burn" technique - clearing the jungle in one place, growing crops, then burning the field over and starting over again somewhere else. Now with the possession of a cow, maintenance of a permanent pasture is required, which is good for the land and which keeps the family in one location, more or less.

To date the fifteen heifers and two bulls of this special breed, Santa Gertrudis, have augmented the herd at Yarinacocha to 175 head. First calves of the Santa Gertrudis will be gifts to various Indian tribes, who in turn will transfer first calves to still other areas.

This propagation of an agriculture program throughout the jungles of Peru, coming in conjunction with government land grants to Indian tribes, is a potent factor in lifting the Indian from the status of a slave to a free enterprising landowner. The linguist goes on from there, distributing the written Word of God. "They shall know the truth, and the truth shall make them free."

The UCBWM have worked with the Linguistics Institute in Ecuador where they have done a remarkable piece of work among rather primitive Indian tribes. (See Nov. 1962 Newsletter.)

Dr. Ben M. Herbster to Tour Latin America — From November 8th to 30th, the president of the United Church of Christ will become acquainted with United Church Board for World Ministries' work in Latin America. He will make the circle from New York to Brazil, Argentina, Ecuador, and Honduras and return. Due to his concentrated itinerary, he will have to postpone a visit to Mexico, the closest Latin American mission area to the United States. Dr. Herbster will carry greetings from the United Church of Christ to all, including those churches in Argentina and Brazil most recently affiliated with the Board for World Ministries, and to the youngest (1945) of our cooperative ventures, in Ecuador.

A Familiar Scene to Some! A New Horizon for Many! — Argentina and Brazil have now come into the sphere of work participation of the Board for World Ministries. As of July 1, 1964, the fraternal and supporting relationship, that had involved the General Conference of Congregational Churches of America (German background) for several decades, was transferred to the UCBWM.

The fellowships in both countries have been composed chiefly of people of Polish, German, Russian, and Austrian descent of the second, third, and upward generations. Although past history would stress the continuance of the German language and cultural emphasis, there is a growing recognition of the need to change to Spanish or Portugese in order to make an impact on the community. The people in the area where Brazil and Argentina touch each other are barely living on the edge of modern technology and are inescapably involved in the stream of ideas and events that are pouring across Latin America. Similar to the circuit-rider pattern of ministry, 20 pastors are serving 100 churches in Argentina and 14 pastors are serving about 114 churches in Brazil. Altogether there are upward of 20,000 confirmed members of the fellowship.

The missionary force is comprised of one family in each country. In Argentina there is Pastor Herbert Schaal and his wife, Doris; in Brazil, Pastor Valerius Schultz and his wife, Harolyn. After the administration of their work as superintendents elected by the churches, the intraining programs, and their work in the seminaries at Concordia, Argentina, and the new school at Ijui, Brazil, there is never a spare moment left.

The Rev. Theodore Essebaggers assigned to Honduras — The Rev. Theodore Essebaggers, senior missionary from Central India, has returned to Honduras to continue for one year his special service. He has been able to share with the pastors, congregations, and missionaries in Honduras the experience of the church in India as it engaged in a program aimed at self-support and which was reached in a span of four years. Further reorganization envisions the formation of a Board of Christian Institutions which will bring together the work of the Mission and the church in the areas of literacy, medical and social work, communication and education.

After a period of consideration and study, the Synod of Honduras voted September 29th on the proposed plan fitted to its own needs. Shortly after this vote was taken, the UCBWM received a cablegram as follows: "Seven Year Plan Adopted Unanimously."

The churches in Honduras have determined to show how they value what God has done for them in Christ. They are building on the sense of stewardship and the thrust of evangelism emphasized in recent years. By the help of the Spirit together with the help in support given them by the churches of the North they will administer their resources to the end that they will be self-supporting at the end of seven years. We can pray for each other as we face the task in our respective countries of contributing to the real effectiveness of the church.

A F R I C A

Angola — For several years the UCBWM

mission work in Angola has slowly diminished. The Board has had difficulty in getting missionaries into Angola. Those who have come out have not been permitted to return. In the spring of 1964, Dr. John Reuling, Dr. Roy Webster of the United Church of Canada, the Rev. Lawrence Henderson, UCBWM missionary in Angola and Mr. Whitney Dalrymple, United Church of Canada missionary there (the latter two having received permission to travel from Angola and return) made a trip to Lisbon, Portugal. After this meeting the Portuguese government permitted the Rev. Miss Joyce Myers to enter Angola as a missionary. However, all subsequent requests for visas for new or former missionaries to enter Angola have either been ignored or refused.

The force of thirty missionaries has now dwindled to six. These six, together with a similarly small number of UC of Canada colleagues, are carrying on the mission of the church in a remarkable effort. At present the only way of helping to undergird the small force is with financial aid and prayers. The Board never ceases in its continuing efforts and determination to press for visas for the missionary personnel and staff to enter Angola.

Mr. Chester Marcus, Africa secretary, has not yet been granted a visa, but in August, Dr. Roy Webster of the Canadian Board was granted a visit and following his trip to Angola came to UCBWM offices and made a peronal report of the work in Angola.

Role of Missionaries in Rhodesia

What is our role as missionaries? What do the Africans want us to be? What does God want us to be? As you can well imagine there is a great deal of real soul-searching going on amongst us--individually and collectively. One thing seems quite clear and that is that the time is past for active missionary leadership in the African community. We now have very capable African principals of our two highest educational organizations and the Church Work Department and the Agricultural Council have their first African Chairman. We personally feel that the missionaries are still very much wanted in Southern Rhodesia by the Africans and some of the more thoughtful tell us that above everything they want "spirituality" in the missionaries that are being sent under the present situation. By "spirituality" is meant the ability to point the way to God -- by word and deed. Professional qualifications are still greatly desired but it is so sobering and gratifying to realize that we are being looked to for other qualities by some. Years of patient teaching of Christianity may be beginning to bear fruits.

Some western authorities on this subject say that in the present circumstances in some parts of the world the greatest contribution we can make is just by being where we are. We interpret this not as an attempt to hold the status quo by force but the need of missionaries to relinquish active leadership as was mentioned above. The need now is for the quiet counselling and encouragement of indigenous Christian leadership that we may work side by side with our friends here in Africa, and even in subordinate positions to them as is happening in many places in our mission.

The time is also drawing very short in which we can help the Africans to find their own unique expression of Christianity. What may satisfy a New Englander in North America may not necessarily satisfy young Africans. Now that this is realized there is precious little time to develop African forms of worship, music, and religious expression. Needless to say this must be done by Africans for Africans but we can help to set the stage which will make it possible and we can also act as liaison to the older African Christians who are the ones who are more opposed to this than anyone else.

There is no doubt that our work is laid out for us and it is one that is vitally important in Africa today--it is the work of quiet reconciliation of African with African and African with White in finding their places in this world under God. This cannot be done by Authority but must be done by quiet persuasion and encouragement in pointing the way to God.

Dr. Kirk Stetson,
Pierce Memorial Hospital
Southern Rhodesia

Visit of the Revs. Donald Floyd and E. Y. Forson

Because of serious needs in many phases of the Board's work in Ghana, the Rev. Donald Floyd, UCBWM Field Representative in Ghana, and the Rev. E. Y. Forson, Stated Clerk of the Evangelical Presbyterian Church of Ghana, were invited to come to New York for consultation in October. They spent several days in conference with the Africa secretary, Chester Marcus; the General secretary, Dr. John Reuling; and the executive vice-president, Dr. Alford Carleton.

The medical, educational, and agricultural work in Ghana has been of serious concern because of understaffing, and it is hoped that these consultations with the field can bear fruit in resolving some of our shortages.

Mr. Forson is an outstanding representative of our sister church in Ghana. He is a dedicated Christian and a very able man, and all who heard him found inspiration from his talks.

Dr. Alan B. Taylor, formerly medical superintendent of the McCord Zula Hospital, has been given a special assignment to assist the medical staff at Worawora Hospital from three to four months.

I N D I A

A Day at Wai

A typical day in the hospital starts at 7:00 A.M., when the day and night nurses gather for the report of the night. The nurses then go to their wards or to the operating room and prepare the work for the day. The nurses' day is divided into three eight hour shifts, so that the patients are well cared for, around the clock. At 7:30 A.M. they all gather in the courtyard for daily prayers including the entire staff of about ninety-five people. Each staff member is given his or her turn to lead. The book used is the Upper Room translated into Marathi. The service starts with a Marathi hymn and closes with the singing of the Lord's Prayer in Marathi, which is very beautiful to hear. Now the day's work begins. Operations, such as tonsils, cataracts, and those done on children, are performed at this time. The operating room is well equipped, with an up-to-date operating table - given by Friendly Service Women of Connecticut - good lights, suction, oxygen, anesthesia machine, intravenous, all available and ready for use at any time. Still blood is used only when most urgently needed, due to difficulty and expense of obtaining it. Operations over, the staff is divided and half make rounds on the women's side and half on the men's. Then comes a coffee break, after which all the doctors are off to the Outpatient Department until 12:30 or 1:00. The nursing staff busies itself with necessary duties there and in the hospital itself. At three o'clock all the major operations are performed, one after the other, until they are finished, sometimes six or seven or much later. Rounds are made after operating and again about nine in the evening.

The patients come from an area of more than sixty miles in circumference; some even as far as from Bombay, preferring to come "back home" to a Christian hospital that they know. Patients come from all communities and walks of life.

In May, Wai had a bad cholera epidemic, caused by the infected river water. More than fifty cases poured into the hospital, needing immediate attention. Temporary shelters had to be erected and all available resources used, as well as mass inoculation of all staff and relatives of the patients. The town finally, opened a hospital just for cholera patients, and Wai was relieved of caring for further cases. During all this period, the hospital was using some river water, but heavily chlorinated. Not one of the staff or staff families were infected, which shows how easily it can be controlled with some precautions.

The patients in the hospital pay for their care, treatment, and medicines, according to their financial ability. Those really needy are given help but the policy is that it is better for each to pay something, rather than to be given everything free, since it increases or keeps the self-respect of the person receiving treatment. With increasing high costs of living, it is becoming more difficult, but this is the practice and as a result the hospital has been self-support-

ing except for foreign personnel and capital expenses.

Katharine Mix
Willis F. Pierce Memorial Hospital, Wai, India

Medical Help for the "Harijans"

"The most important development related to my work was the extension of our Public Health Nursing Services to include another part of Vellore town," writes Miss Pauline King, a UCBWM medical missionary in Vellore, India.

"Our present program is inadequate, for the increasing numbers of students to be given field experience in public health nursing. After a survey, a very poor and congested area within walking distance of the hospital was selected. There are more than 3,000 persons living in 217 households. The houses are mostly one or two-room thatched mud huts with as many as eighteen persons living in one hut. There are over 300 children under six years of age left to wander in the streets and to play in the gutters while the parents work. Socially these people were originally the 'outcastes' or 'untouchables' in the ancient caste structure of India. They are now known as Harijans, a name given by Mahatma Gandhi, which means 'God's people.' The majority are Hindu, but many are also Christian. The few who are better educated among them are employed in our hospital as attendants, clerks, carpenters, etc. The larger number who are uneducated are employed as coolies and day laborers. Many earn their living by rolling 'beedies' (small cigars made from leaves), and earn about thirty cents a day. The incidence of tuberculosis is high, and malnutrition is a major problem.

"The medical and health needs of this community are now being met by our doctors and nurses through weekly maternal and child welfare clinics and a program of home visiting offering nursing care and health teaching to all who are under our care. In addition to the need for medical care is the correlative need to provide some better facilities for the care and feeding of the infant and preschool children. After several months of presenting the problem and seeking help from various community groups without success we were about to give up when knowledge of a scheme to aid in the establishing of a pilot project for the care of pre-school children in urban areas came from the Central Social Welfare Board. The State Social Welfare Board has been requested to implement the scheme as soon as possible. Through the Vellore Branch of the All-India Women's Conference (the only national organization for women in India promoting the welfare of women and children) we have applied to undertake the project."

PACIFIC AREA

What Christian Laymen in Other Lands are Doing

The Overseas Medical Cooperative Service of the Japan Christian Medical Association, a member of the Japan NCC, met in Tokyo in September to hear reports of members in other nations, primarily with the support of this autonomous organization of Japanese Church men and women.

Approximately 300 participants, mainly doctors and nurses, came together under the theme "All are Brothers."

The reports were made by Dr. Noboru Iwamura, medical missionary to Nepal, and Dr. Takeshi Umeyama, medical missionary to Indonesia, both of whom have spent more than three years in medical service abroad.

Explaining their work with slides, both speakers stressed the vast areas remaining without adequate medical facilities and personnel. Dr. Umeyama noted that in Sumedan (phonetic spelling), with a population of more than 550,000, there are only four medical doctors, himself included. While in Japan he hopes to secure X-ray equipment to take back with him soon to Indonesia where it is in great need.

Public Relations Bureau

In order that tourists may have an avenue through which to see the Japanese Christian work in Japan, the Public Relations Bureau was established in 1961 by the Interboard Committee of the United Church of Christ in Japan. This is composed of seven denominations, including the United Church Board for World Ministries. The Bureau is also a

clearing house for laymen's Christian service. Many Japanese churches would like to have the services of Christians in their churches or schools to teach English Bible classes and English for kindergarten children. Women's groups often desire sewing or cooking lessons. There are devoted Christians who come to Japan through the military, business, or embassy who would prefer to be in Christian service while they are in the country. The Bureau acts as a clearing house for these requests. Many overseas laymen say when they return that the contacts in the Japanese Christian Church have meant more to them than any other experience during their tour of duty.

First Japanese Missionary to Egypt

The first missionary to go from Japan to Egypt left Osaka, Japan, on Tuesday, October 5, 1964. The Rev. Mr. Moritada Murayama, United Church of Christ in Japan (Kyodan) was invited to Cairo to work with the Coptic Evangelical Church as it develops its program of occupational evangelism.

Mr. Murayama was pastor of the Yamato Koriyama Church and a member of the Kansai Labor Evangelism Group, which has pioneered in working with labor union organizations in the Osaka-Kobe-Kyoto area.

During his four-year term in Egypt, Mr. Murayama, his wife and two children will be supported by the United Presbyterian Church of the U.S.A. He was the 14th pastor of the United Church of Christ in Japan to enter evangelistic work outside of Japan, the first to go to an African country.

Kyerong Project - a Korean "TVA" Dam.

A miniature "Tennessee Valley Authority" dam was dedicated in May, 1964, along with 270 acres of uplands which were turned into a rice paddy. The 86-meter-long dam along with a feed channel of 800 meters, which lie just across from the mountain range west of Taejon, in Korea, have been built to form a reservoir of the water that comes down a number of mountain valleys in confluence at this spot.

This program, under which American gifts of food were authorized to be used as partial payment of wages for Korean workers in specific work projects, is designed to stimulate community development and to take families in depressed areas off direct relief.

The Korea Church World Service, which provided the bulk of construction materials and food plus $5,500, believes that the long-dreamed-for land will provide an estimated 1,400 soks (five bushels per sok) of grain in the first year of cultivation. Church World Service also provided 447,700 pounds of foods valued at $27,589 for the workers at the Kyerong project. It is estimated that the total annual yield of harvest in the ensuing years will amount to 2,300 soks of rice and 2,400 soks of non-rice cereals.

The Kyerong project in which a total of 40,000 man days of labor force were mobilized, is one of five such projects the Korea World Service has undertaken.

Bali Relief Program

New facts about the way in which the 3,000 Christians on the island of Bali, living among 3,000,000 Hindus and people of other religions have struggled to help those of all faiths who suffered when the volcano of Gunung Agung on the island of Bali, Indonesia, exploded in 1963, have been given in a report from Charles Grant, the director of Church World Service in Indonesia, where he also is representing the World Council of Churches.

The Church of Bali worked continuously to relieve the thousands of refugees and set up a rehabilitation program for the estimated 100,000 who were made homeless.

As soon as the disaster became known the World Council of Church's Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service, appealed to the churches so that help could be sent. The Division of World Service of the UCBWM was one of the first to respond with relief gifts. The Division has contributed to the Church of Bali since 1953.

In the report Mr. Grant states: "There are approximately 240,000 persons suffering from malnutrition; 10,000 of these people are believed to be in critical need

of food, and most of the latter group are suffering from hunger oedema. Today the church is distributing food to 9,000 of the neediest and in the near future the program will be increased by some 5,000. As soon as one village or area has regained its health and is able to return to work, the church volunteers move into another region to tend the sick and hungry."

Mr. Grant also reported that in addition to the food distribution program there is a construction program and barracks are being built for additional housing for the refugees; a clothing and blankets distribution project, and agricultural implements are being purchased for the disaster victims.

A Rural Ministry in Japan

In August, 1964, the UCBWM through the Service Division shipped seven of twenty Holstein heifers (sent by Heifer Projects, Inc.) to the Okunakayama Rural Center, Japan.

The Okunakayama Rural Center, was established six years ago by Japan World Service to serve as a breeding center so that heifers could be distributed to the needy farmers and as a community center for various activities. This demonstration center, which is helping refugee farmers returning from Mongolia to conquer the mountains and turn them into productive farmlands, has been praised by the Japanese government for its increasingly successful "war against the hills." Due to its geographical condition, the farmers were unable to raise rice and thus they were always poor. Now they have learned another method of cultivating and utilizing the mountain lands. At the present time, there are 29 Holsteins at the Rural Center.

The Service Division gives regular assistance to this project and contributes toward the services of a Christian veterinarian who supervises the animal husbandry program at the farm and reaches out to bring valuable assistance to the farmers in the whole area.

Bibles From Ninety-eight Countries

Bibles from the 98 countries who participated in the 1964 Tokyo Olympics were displayed during the month of October by the Japan Bible Society in its store located near Tokyo's famous Ginza.

On exhibit were more than 150 different language and dialect editions of the Bible, in use in the 98 countries, along with a colorful display of national flags, dolls, carvings, and other works of art from Africa, Asia, Europe, and The Americas, as well as a model of the Olympic torch.

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ARRIVALS FROM THE FIELD

September 1964

After some months in Switzerland with their three children, Dr. and Mrs. J. Manfred Laun of Central India came to the States for a portion of their furlough and to do deputation work. Dr. Laun is medical director of the Evangelical Hospital in Khariar, Orissa.

October 1964

Miss Marion G. Burnham of the treasury division of the United Church Board for World Ministries in New York City, "on loan" to the Rhodesia Mission as acting treasurer for the year 1963-1964, returned to the Board offices on the completion of this assignment.

The Rev. Donald T. Floyd of Accra, Ghana, field secretary of the Ghana Mission, for special consultations with Board officials. Mrs. Floyd and their three children joined him in November for an early furlough.

DEPARTURES FOR THE FIELD

September 1964

Miss Katherine A. Baublis of South Boston, Massachusetts, under appointment to the Rhodesia Mission for a term of three years as a teacher of English and Latin at Chikore Secondary School, Chikore, Southern Rhodesia.

Miss Oline E. Nicholson of the Madurai-Ramnad Diocese, South India, returning from furlough to resume her vocational teaching at the Lucy Perry Noble Institute (Rachanyapuram) in Madurai City.

Mrs. Blanca S. Van Buskirk, R.N., of Columbus, Ohio, appointed for a one-year term as a nurse in the Rhodesia Mission. She has been assigned to the Chikore medical work.

DEPARTURES (Cont'd)

October 1964

Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Marshall of Vergennes, Vermont, and their three children, under appointment to the Micronesia Mission for a five-year term. Mr. Marshall will serve as principal of the new Micronesia High School at Moen on Truk in the Eastern Caroline Islands.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Whitman, Jr., of the Near East Mission and their two children, returning from a short furlough to Istanbul, Turkey, where Mr. Whitman will resume his duties as mission treasurer.

November 1964

Miss Elizabeth A. Kleinginna of Hanover, Pennsylvania, under appointment to the Near East Mission for a three-year term as a teacher of English at the American Academy for Girls in Üsküdar, Istanbul, Turkey.

Mr. and Mrs. Tedford P. Lewis of Webster Groves, Missouri, and their three children, under appointment to the Micronesia Mission for a short term. Mr. Lewis, a builder and general contractor, will serve as construction superintendent for the new high school plant at Moen on Truk in the Eastern Caroline Islands.

Dr. Alan B. Taylor of the South Africa Mission, from pre-retirement furlough after forty-three years as medical superintendent of the large McCord Zulu Hospital in Durban, for Ghana, West Africa, to assist at the Evangelical Presbyterian Hospitals in Worawora and Adidome for a limited period. Mrs. Taylor is remaining in the United States.

C H R O N I C L E

BIRTHS

To the Rev. and Mrs. Eric A. Gass of Raipur, India, a daughter, Sandra Lee, on September 1, 1964 at the Evangelical Mission Hospital in Tilda, Raipur District.

To Mr. and Mrs. Vincent R. Totero of the Near East Mission, a daughter, Maria, on September 13, 1964 in Izmir, Turkey.

To the Rev. and Mrs. Donald K. Abbott of the Rhodesia Mission, a daughter, Margaret Theresa, on November 3, 1964 at the hospital in Chipinga, Southern Rhodesia.

IN MEMORIAM

In Active Service

MISS THERESA ROBINSON BUCK, R.N., a member of the Rhodesia Mission of the United Church Board for World Ministries for twenty-three years (1938-1945, 1948-1964), died at her post in Chikore, Southern Rhodesia, on September 25, 1964. "Teddy" Buck served with high dedication and skill at both of the medical centers of the Rhodesia Mission. At the Willis F. Pierce Memorial Hospital at Mt. Silinda until 1959, she was the Nursing Sister in charge, with duties ranging from nursing and nurses' training to administration. Since then she has been the administrative head of the growing Cottage Hospital and Dispensary in Chikore, which by unanimous decision was rededicated on November 21, 1964 as The Theresa Buck Memorial Hospital. For three years following her first term Miss Buck was a staff member, later supervisor, of the Needham Visiting Nurse Association in Needham, Massachusetts. She not only met all her responsibilities with skill, patience and devotion, but through acts of love and a spirit of joyful service she became a living symbol of the Christian way of life.

BOARD MEMBER

REV. WILLIAM R. SHAFFER, pastor of the Faith United Church of Christ in Philadelphia for the past twenty-eight years and a member of the Board of Directors of the United Church Board for World Ministries from 1961-1964, died suddenly in Philadelphia on November 1, 1964. He served on the Board of Directors of the Board of International Missions from 1953-1961. As recording secretary for the Board of International Missions for many years and as a member of the Board of Trustees of Lancaster Theological Seminary and lecturer at that institution, Mr. Shaffer was known and admired by many.

Retired and Former Missionaries

MISS SOPHIE M. MEEBOLD (1890-1964) of Chicago, Illinois, a short-term educational missionary of the American Board (W.B.M.I.) in the Near East for three years (Serbia and Bulgaria 1920-1923), died on July 1, 1964 at the age of 72. She taught in mission schools in Monastir and Samokov. Securing two master's degrees at the University of Chicago, one in religion and the other in social service, Miss Meebold dedicated most of her active years to social welfare with the Cook County Welfare board in Chicago, first as a case worker and, later, as supervisor. Two other sisters, Miss Louise Meebold of the North China and Micronesia Missions, and the late Mrs. Leonard J. Christian (Agnes Meebold) of the Foochow Mission, also served under the American Board.

MISS MARY LOUISE BEARD (1882-1964) of Shelton, Connecticut, an educator associated with the North China Mission of the American Board for ten years (1914-1924), died on September 14, 1964 at the age of 82. After teaching a total of nine years in New Haven, Santa Barbara (Calif.), and at Monticello Seminary in Godfrey, Illinois, Mary Beard went to

IN MEMORIAM (Cont'd)

China in 1914 with her sister Flora, and founded the North China American School in Tunghsien, near Peking. This school was primarily intended for the children of missionaries and furnished training from the primary grades through college preparatory work. A resident of Shelton since 1924, Miss Beard was a past-president of the Connecticut Fellowship of Congregational Women, and in this capacity traveled extensively throughout the state. Her brother and his wife, the late Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Willard L. Beard, were missionaries of the American Board in the Foochow Mission.

REV. ARTHUR FRIDTJOF CHRISTOFERSEN of Naperville, Illinois, a missionary of the American Board in South Africa for forty-six years (1915-1961), died at his home in Naperville on October 31, 1964 at the age of 78. For the major portion of their long service, Mr. and Mrs. Christofersen were located at Ifafa in Natal province. He served as supervisor of a group of churches along the southern coast, as mission secretary, mission treasurer, treasurer of the Bantu Congregational Churches, mission historian, and as supervisor of school and church building programs. He also shared directly in the training of future church leaders as a teacher at Adams Theological School from 1950 to 1959. Four out of five of their children are engaged in Christian service, one as a minister and three as missionaries of our Board.

ARTHUR GREENWOOD ROBINSON of Wellesley, Massachusetts, a pioneer YMCA boys' worker in China from 1913 to 1926, a student worker under the American Board in North China from 1929 to 1937, and co-superintendent with his wife, Marian Robinson, of the Walker Missionary Homes in Auburndale from 1937 to 1949, died in Wellesley on November 2, 1964 at the age of 80. A friend of youth everywhere, and a man of many cultural hobbies and of wide interests, especially in things Chinese, "Robbie" never lost his buoyant, zestful spirit. For his service to the Flood and Famine Relief Committee he was decorated by the Chinese government. The Greater Boston Congregational Laymen's Luncheon Club came into being due largely to his efforts. The Robinsons worked in China, yet through the Walker Missionary Homes they had friends all over the world.

MISS GRISELL McFARLANE McLAREN of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, a missionary of the American Board (W.B.M.) in the Near East and a community nurse under Near East Relief for a period covering twenty-five years (1900-1925), died in Cleveland on November 8, 1964 at the age of 90. Scottish by birth, Grisell McLaren received her education in the United States. Her service under the Woman's Board of Missions as a teacher at the girls' school in Van in Eastern Turkey was interrupted in 1915 by World War I. After brief periods in Bitlis and Harpoot Miss McLaren returned to the States in 1917. While detained she studied nursing in New Haven to equip herself for new tasks in Turkey. In 1921 Miss McLaren joined the Near East Relief team at work in Turkey and the Caucasus, did community nursing and supervised resettlement efforts until 1925. Then followed years of nursing at home in the East and on the west coast. In 1954 the Cleveland Red Cross recognized her community service as a staff aide.

MISS ESTHER BRIGHAM FOWLER of Staten Island, New York, a missionary of the American Board (W.B.M.) in the Marathi Mission, India, from 1893 to 1935, died on November 9, 1964. At the time of her death she was about three months short of 101 years of age, thus the oldest retired missionary of the Board. Miss Fowler joined the staff of the Woronoco School in Sholapur when it was housed in a simple village-type dwelling. During her life-long connection with Woronoco as teacher and principal, the institution developed into a school accommodating 300 pupils from kindergarten through the elementary grades. Following the completion of her active service, Miss Fowler spent thirteen years in India. In 1944, in recognition of her distinguished services to the people of India, the government awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal to Miss Fowler, the highest award given to a non-Indian.